

SETTLING DOWN AGAIN.

The Survivors at Johnstown Settling Down to Routine Life Again—Sabbath Among the Ruins—What the Registration Shows—Chicago's Great Head-Houses for the People All Ready to be Placed on Their Foundations.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 17.—Johnstown's citizens have settled down to their routine life again. There was almost a total suspension of work in the Conemaugh Valley yesterday, and the day was spent very quietly. There was no improvement in the weather.

During the early morning a heavy rain fell. About nine o'clock the clouds rolled away and the sun came out bright and strong, and a few moments later the mercury registered 81 degrees. Religious services were held by all denominations. Nearly all of the services were from necessity conducted in the open air. The sermons and addresses counseled the people to be brave and keep up heart.

It is understood that polling places will be opened here to-morrow to give the residents a chance to vote on the constitutional amendment.

About 150 men were working at the gorge to make a wider opening in the debris. The channel opening is now over twenty feet wide. A hundred other men were engaged in searching for dead bodies and six were recovered during the day. None were identified.

Late last evening a large quantity of oil was poured over the debris below the stone railroad bridge, and the torch was applied. At nine o'clock there was a sheet of flame twenty feet high and two hundred yards in length along both banks of the river. A careful search for dead bodies was made before the torches were applied. General Hastings having issued orders that no human remains should be buried where it was possible to avoid it.

Last night rain began falling again, but not heavy enough to interfere with the fires now raging.

Colonel Rogers, who is in charge of the Bureau of registration, reports to General Hastings that the aggregate registration is 15,369 names. Two thousand five hundred survivors have left the locality without registering and many others are being entertained in the vicinity who, because they were not affected by the flood refuse to register, as they think they are not legitimately survivors. Colonel Rogers estimates the survivors at twenty-five thousand, and says: "These figures are presumably approximately correct. Deducting the twenty-five thousand survivors from the total population leaves 4,125 lives lost. This estimate is as positive as it will probably ever be possible to give as they are made up from careful research, house-to-house canvass and comparison with the record-books of the Johnstown directory which was compiled one month previous to the disaster."

General Hastings determined yesterday that where people desire to rebuild immediately he will clean out their cellars and assist them to put up their buildings.

A Chicago firm has been furnished money by the Chicago relief committee with which to send one hundred and fifty houses here ready to place upon their foundations. These will begin to arrive in a day or two. To facilitate building, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad will construct special switches for the accommodation of the lumber trains which are now arriving. The State is to furnish the tools, nails and all the requisites for prompt work in rebuilding.

Special orders were issued yesterday and arrangements made for rushing the work of clearing away the debris with all possible dispatch. If expectations are realized, and a few days of favorable weather intervenes there will be but little work left undone by next Saturday night. So confident is General Hastings of this, that he has expressed the determination of asking, during the week, that twenty-five ministers of various denominations visit Johnstown next Sabbath and hold special thanksgiving services for the saved from the late visitation.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A Thunder-Storm of Unusual Severity Visits Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—A thunder-storm of unusual severity passed over Baltimore and several of the counties of Maryland last evening. There was no damage done in the city. In Baltimore County the lightning struck several places.

A dispatch from Frederick says lightning demolished several telegraph poles and trees, damaged the switch-boards in the telegraph and telephone offices, and set fire to the wood-work in the Pennsylvania railroad ticket office.

A special from Rockville, Montgomery County, says that the lightning struck the private residence of Bell Ward, near Hunting Hill, and the building, with all its contents, was destroyed.

Two colored persons at work on the farm of Spencer Jones, near Knowles, were struck by lightning. One was killed and the other seriously injured.

A special from Annapolis says a colored woman named Boston, residing in the second district of Annapolis County, was seriously injured by lightning.

SWEEPED BY FLOOD.

Uniontown, Kan., on the Wichita & Western Railroad, Reported to Have Been Swept Away by Saturday Night's Storm—Six Lives Said to Have Been Lost.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 17.—A report was received here last evening to the effect that Uniontown, on the Wichita & Western railroad, had been swept away by a storm Saturday night and that two women and four children had been drowned. Uniontown, which is a place of six hundred inhabitants, is in the midst of a thickly-settled country, and it is feared that the loss of life is even heavier than reported.

As the river is down for fifteen miles on either side, nothing definite can be secured. The storm struck the western part of Bourbon County late at night, coming from the west, where it had played great havoc. At Augusta it assumed the form of a cloud-burst, and though every thing possible has been done to obtain details by the railroads, all is uncertain at present.

The Behring Sea Matter to be Submitted to an International Conference.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—S. H. Webb, of Newminister, B. C. who is in this city, says he has information saying that an understanding has been arrived at between England and the United States, in accordance with which no seizure of British vessels will be made in Behring Sea this season. An effort will be made to hold an international conference as soon as the existing contract with the Alaska Fur Company expires for the purpose of taking steps to jointly protect the seal-fur fisheries there as well as in the South Pacific Islands. The United States, Mr. Webb further says, has undoubtedly superior rights.

PASSED THE ORDEAL.

The Attempt to Identify Maroney and McDonald in New York by Parties from Chicago Fails and the Men Discharged by Judge Andrews.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Shortly before ten o'clock this morning the party consisting of Chicago detectives, Morton, Farrell and Hatfield and Martinson, the expressman, arrived in charge of Detective Von Gerichten at the Tombs. Warden Finley was summoned and the authorities for the identification shown. Preparations were then made for the process. Twenty prisoners were brought out and ranged on the west side. Parson Howard was at the upper end of the line. Maroney was brought out and placed fourth. Willie McDonald was being brought out, Keeper McDermott ordered that Liverpool Jack be brought out and also placed in line. This was done so as to give the two suspects all the chance possible, as Jack is a solidly-built Irishman. McDonald was then placed alongside the man who was shanghai sailor. Three keepers were then placed at each end of the line to keep every thing quiet. During the process, the Chicago party were in the court-yard just outside the new prison. When completed the first of these who was to try to identify the two men was called. It was Hatfield. He began looking over the line from Parson Howard's end of it. He did not pay much attention to the sugar-maker, but scrutinized the others carefully. When he came to McDonald, the latter looked him full in the face without any aquaintance whatever. Hatfield fixed his eyes on McDonald, but he passed along to the next. When he got down to where Maroney stood every one present gazed their eyes on both. Maroney looked right at him, apparently the most unconcerned of the lot. After a few seconds, Hatfield's eyes wandered to the others. Then he carefully went over the line again, but with the same result. There was a slight attempt at applause as Hatfield left the gallery and returned to the outside of the prison. Martinson was the next one to try. He walked along the line at a fair pace. Twice he did this with the same result, as Hatfield. Then Throckmorton, the real estate agent, who let out the rooms at No. 117 South Clark street, came in and went slowly up and down the line. There was a moment of intense excitement as he stopped almost in front of McDonald and looked earnestly at his part of the line. The nervous tension was so great that when he passed along and out a number of those in the line involuntarily clapped their hands together. After the three men had failed to identify, Farrell, the Chicago detective, and Detective Von Gerichten, both of whom knew the features of the prisoners from having been in their company so much during the past few days, passed along the line to see if Maroney and McDonald were really among the men. They had only to glance along the line to see that such was the case. Then the party of five hurried away to the district-attorney's office. The prisoners were put back in their cells and the excitement was over.

Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court today rendered a decision discharging from custody Maroney and McDonald, who were arrested for alleged complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. The judge decided that the evidence did not warrant their being held.

Martin Burke, alias Delaney, alias Cooper, Arrested in Winnipeg, Man., on Suspicion of Being One of the William Brothers.—He Will Resist Extradition to the Better End.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 18.—Martin Burke, alias Delaney, was arrested here Sunday for complicity in the Cronin case on information from Superintendent Hubbard. He was boarding the Atlantic express, and had a ticket for Liverpool, England. At the station the man gave his name as Martin Burke. G. W. Hubbard, superintendent of the Chicago police, was immediately communicated with, and the chief received the following reply:

Hold Martin Burke, alias Delaney, who is concerned in the Cronin murder, by all means. Will send officer immediately.

G. W. HUBBARD, Sept.

The man arrested answers the description of Delaney in every respect.

Burke was interviewed last night by a representative of the United Press. He is an athletic-looking fellow, and has a scar on the front part and left side of his head. His face expresses great determination, and he looks like a fellow with sufficient nerve to assist in carrying out the details of the foul deed of which he is suspected. In reply to questions, he gave his name as Martin Burke, and said he was from Chicago, and on his way to Liverpool, England. On it being pointed out to him that this was not the way to the old country Burke seemed confused, and after some hesitation said he was just taking a look around before going. He further stated that he had left Ireland four years ago, proceeding straight to Chicago where he was employed by the corporation. He knew Cronin to see him, but was not personally acquainted with him. Burke further stated that he was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and would claim Irish protection and refuse to go back with the Chicago officer. Burke, in purchasing his ticket for Liverpool, gave his name as W. J. Cooper. He does not look like the innocent man who was outraged over arrest, but takes his arrest as a matter of course. He arrived here on Saturday night and put up at a second-class hotel. He did not register. In his valise was found a felt hat supposed to have belonged to Dr. Cronin. The name inside of the hat appeared to be blotted out with the aid of chemicals. The chief of police sought to restore the letters, and characters to correspond with Cronin's name were clearly distinguished.

The prisoner admitted this afternoon that he has a brother in Chicago, so that there is now little doubt that he is one of the famous Williams brothers. Burke's solicitor, in response to questions, said his intention was to resist to the bitter end any effort to extradite the prisoner. The Chicago officer is expected to arrive at two this afternoon.

Lakes of Fire.

MONTREAL, Can., June 17.—Last night the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp caused a blaze covering an area of fifteen acres belonging to the Bushnell Oil Refinery at Mile End. The works are situated alongside of the Canadian Pacific railroad track, and a large number of freight cars were soon burned. Surrounding works are many small ponds into which the blazing oil ran into and formed a number of lakes of fire. Had not the spread of the fire been stopped in a certain direction, fully two miles of track, together with the Canadian Pacific station and other buildings, would have been destroyed. One fire is still blazing. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.

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BAD FOR BURKE.

If the Winnipeg Arrest Turns Out as Expected the Authorities Will Have at Least One Man Deeply Implicated in the Cronin Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The arrest of Martin Burke at Winnipeg is the most important yet effected. He is deeper in the plot than any of the men now in jail," so said Chief of Police Hubbard last night. From other sources a summary of the evidence affecting the suspect, and which will be submitted to the grand jury within twenty-four hours, has been obtained. A prominent North-side Irishman will testify that but a few weeks before the murder Burke remarked in a public place that Le Cronin should have been killed before he had a chance of leaving for England, and that there was another fellow who would get it before he was many weeks older. It will be shown that Burke and ex-Detective Coughlin were frequently seen together in saloons on the North Side, and that the former was a frequent visitor at the cottage of Lee-man Sullivan.

But the most important witness will be old Mrs. Fidelity Burke's aunt, at whose house, at Erie and Seligwick streets, he boarded. By her it will be shown that he lost his position in the city sewer department last December, and has since had no employment. Up to February he was short of funds, ran in debt for his board and borrowed an occasional dollar wherever he could get it. From that time on it is sudden flight from the city he had plenty of money—more, in fact, than when he was working. On the day of Dr. Cronin's disappearance he was absent from home. He did not return all night. Sunday morning at eight o'clock he put in an appearance, heavy and sleepy, and in reply to questions, said that he had slept all night at the ice-man's house. It will also be shown that he was an active member of the inner circle of Camp 29 of the Clan-na-Gael.

An officer will leave for Winnipeg as soon as the necessary papers can be procured.

The grand jury spent over an hour yesterday afternoon in going through the twenty or more telegraphic and cable dispatches produced by the Western Union office, and supposed to have a bearing on the case. All the members of the body, however, had taken a special injunction of secrecy regarding the documents, and not a hint of what had been developed could be obtained.

The jurors were not satisfied with the abstract of Sullivan's operations submitted by Lester & Co., and called for the firm's books, half a ton of which were hauled into court.

Henry N. Stoltenberg, law clerk for Sullivan & Windes, was questioned regarding the office life of Alex. Sullivan. Robert Warren and Frank Johnson told of his operations on the Board of Trade. From the fact that Foreman Clough sent a message to Judge Shepard, requesting that court be kept open until the body had been heard from it was believed that some indications would be returned last evening. At six o'clock, however, the judge was notified that he need not wait longer, and an hour later the body adjourned.

ON THE BEACH.

The United States Sloop-of-War Constellation on the Beach Near Cape Henry with Over Three Hundred People on Board, Among Them One Hundred and Thirty Cadets.

NORFOLK, Va., June 19.—Lieutenant Archer of the United States Sloop Constellation, arrived at Norfolk yesterday afternoon and brought the intelligence that the Constellation had gone ashore one mile below Cape Henry at three o'clock yesterday, in a thick fog. A brisk northeast gale was blowing at the rate of about thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred, and the ship lies broadside the beach about three hundred yards from the shore.

At ten o'clock last night Lieutenant Archer left on the Baker Salvage Wrecking Company's steamer Peed for the Constellation. Lieutenant Trier, acting under instructions from Commander Brown, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has chartered the iron tug Norfolk to go to the assistance of the war-ship.

Cables and hawsers must be used to haul the Constellation back.

It is thought the Constellation's commander allowed his ship to be carried too near in shore by the perilous current before recognizing the danger of his position, or that his compasses were out of order. The Constellation had on board 130 cadets from the Naval Academy, who started from Annapolis last week on their summer cruise, and a crew of 175 men. The cadets were much disheartened, and as a heavy sea was running, much inconvenience. Their position is not considered a dangerous one as there are a number of people on shore with the apparatus of the life-saving station ready to render assistance at a moment's notice.

REMANDED.

The Prisoner Burke Arraigned at Winnipeg and Remanded for Identification—Mysterious Strangers in Town who Seem Interested in Burke's Welfare.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 19.—Burke was arraigned before a police magistrate yesterday and remanded for ten days at the request of Chief McRae, who submitted telegrams from the Chicago authorities to the effect that papers and copies of photographs tending to show that he is the mysterious Williams were on the way here. Burke was very nervous and urged his lawyer to institute habeas corpus proceedings without delay. The latter, however, after looking over the dispatches concluded that it would be useless to comply with the request and the prisoner went back to jail. Two mysterious individuals, strangers in town, were at court and endeavored to engage in conversation with the suspect. They were, however, prevented. It is surmised that they are here in the interest of people who are anxious that Burke shall not be returned to Chicago.

Another Arrest Reported.

CHICAGO, June 19.—It is reported that another arrest has been made in the Cronin case.

Rutger Alumni.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—The trustees of Rutgers College held a business meeting yesterday and afterward, with the alumni, listened to an address on "Public Opinion," by Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, at the alumni dinner. The corner-stone of the new dormitory was laid by the donor, Garrett Winans, of Bergen Point, with appropriate ceremonies. The building will cost \$75,000. General Clinton B. Fiske, president, yesterday afternoon addressed the college societies. He advocated a government school for education of blacks and whites. The junior exhibition last night was largely attended and the students acquitted themselves well.

FAILURE OF PROTECTION.

Serious Disturbances Among the Organ Grinders of the Plutocracy.

Among the newspapers defending the doctrine of protection, we notice several signs of atmospheric disturbances. Ever since the inauguration of Harrison there has been an uneasy feeling in the woolen trade and a steady decline in the price of iron.

This produces just the situation Republican orators declared must follow the election of Mr. Cleveland. A number of manufacturers contributed so liberally to the campaign fund last fall that they have recently been forced to make an assignment, leaving their creditors with the bag to hold.

To reconcile this situation with their promises and prophecies exhausts the ingenuity of the average editor, or his faith in the credulity of his readers.

So even such organs as the New York Tribune begin to hedge. It declares that as protection is not intended to retard the progress of industry, "therefore," it does not hinder the development of cheaper instead of more costly sources of domestic supply. This will be alarming information to the contributors to the Wanamaker fund. "What are we here for if not to be protected?" they may well ask. It is not the strong industry that needs protection, but the weak establishment where it is expensive to make iron or steel or cloth. Other establishments able to cope with foreign competition do not need protection. This was the burden of the Republican speeches in opposition to the Mills bill. It was to protect the "costly sources of domestic supply" that the Republicans voted against a reduction of the tariff on pig-iron from \$6.72 to \$6. The best-located furnaces make iron for less than \$9; certainly they do not need protection to the extent of \$6 a ton. Seven million tons are used in America, and the tax on this quantity would amount to \$42,000,000, and may be exacted before foreign iron can be imported to any considerable extent.

It was to protect the most costly source of domestic supply of steel rails that the Republicans opposed the reduction of the tariff from \$17 to \$11 per ton. The present tax is equal to 100 percent. In addition, freight, commission, etc., serve to put foreign competition at a disadvantage. Just now \$25 is the price for steel rails, and if the tariff were reduced to \$6 it would be sufficient to protect the cheaper sources of supply. But the Republicans opposed any reduction because if there should be a boom they wish Mr. Carnegie to have the privilege of advancing the rate to \$35 and \$40 without interference from abroad. This is sufficient to show that the purpose of the tariff as it stands is to protect not the cheaper but the more costly sources of domestic supply. If this had not been the purpose of the Republicans they would not have opposed the Mills bill.

The Tribune adds: "Neither is protection intended to make wages advance all the time." This we are all ready to believe; at any rate if such were its purpose it has failed lamentably. The plea for protection is that as wages in America are naturally higher, as manufacturers must pay these high wages, "therefore," these same manufacturers must be protected. This is the plea that gets the money from the manufacturer. To get the vote of the working-man the assertion changes and he is threatened with lower wages if the tariff is reduced. Thus when the Democrats proposed to reduce the tax on pig iron seventy-two cents, leaving the tax at six dollars a ton the working-men were warned that it meant a reduction of wages, though the wages in a ton of iron do not amount to more than half of six dollars. The bill failed; wages were reduced, and now the Tribune is explaining that working-men must not "expect wages to advance all the time." We commend this admission to the working-men who last fall were frightened into voting for Harrison.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RANK EXTRAVAGANCE.

An Independent View of Republican Profligacy and Hypocrisy.

These figures taken from the National Treasury reports are interesting:

	Pensions.	General expen- diture.
1873-74	\$3,441,891	\$128,135,933
1874-75	28,357,386	136,600,417
1875-76	24,025,283	127,904,615
1876-77	23,644,984	124,275,695
1877-78	20,288,569	134,351,443

It is estimated by the Treasury Department that at the present rate of payments the bill for pensions for the fiscal year will amount to over a hundred millions. If this rate of increase would be maintained for the next ten years the disbursements for pensions at the end of that time would be about \$250,000,000.

The receipts from customs taxes last year amounted to about \$219,000,000 and from internal revenue to about \$121,000,000—a total of \$340,000,000. If the disbursements for general purposes—and these do not include those for the reduction of the public debt—should not increase at all in the next decade and the present rate of increase in the disbursements for pensions should be maintained, there would be a call for \$70,000,000 more than the present revenue affords. It naturally follows that if the expenditures for pensions increase at such a pace as that set by the new commissioner there must be no cutting down of the revenue. This seems a strange statement in view of the statements that have been made concerning the injurious existence of the surplus.

Now, while there can be no honest objection to granting deserving veterans of the late war public support and without questioning the propriety of the present Pension Commissioner's policy, it is evident that the people must pay not only as heavy taxes as they are now paying but heavier. Within the next ten years there will necessarily be a great change in the popular policy of the Government. The pension roll will have to be made strictly a roll of honor, which will include the suppression of Corporal Tanner (recent Pension Agent) and his like, or the Republican party will have to change its policy.—Providence (R. I.) Journal (Ind. Rep.).

FIGHTING FOR SPOILS.

Our Pecknoff President and the Two Senators from Illinois.

There will be two influential gentlemen at the meeting of the next Congress who are likely to make President Harrison put in a very uncomfortable time. They represent the great State of Illinois in the United States Senate, and they claim the right to determine certain Government appointments in that State, according to the views once held by the President when he was a Senator. Senator Farwell is particularly exercised in mind over the way he has been ignored as to Illinois appointments. The President never consulted him or Senator Culbom about the Minister to England or the collector at the capital of the State. Hence, both Senators are in an unpleasant frame of mind at what they consider an implied insult. Mr. Farwell has already expressed his sense of the situation in very emphatic terms: "I am tired of whilishallying, and, as I remarked to the President the last time I saw him, I have no desire or intention of getting down upon my knees and begging for favors." It looks very much, then, as if there was a sultry time ahead for Baby McKee's grandpa from the Illinois corner of the Senate. Indeed, there is excellent ground to believe that the administration will be subjected to a fire of hostile criticism from many leaders of its own party for its failure to satisfy the demands of the boys. Even Wanamaker's lord high executioner does not expedite business to suit them, although he has already beaten the record. We may look for the obliteration of the surplus in a short time after the fifty-first Congress convenes by reckless appropriations and free scope to the horde of jobbers that the return of the spoils party will bring back to Washington. Harrison may be obliged to throw open the doors of the treasury, as well as of any choice offices he has left, to satisfy all comers, particularly those two Illinois Senators whom he has unfortunately offended. It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to hold the bag in a grand party grab game.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Carnegie has made another reduction in the wages of his protected laboring-men. He is probably about to make another trip to his castle in Scotland, and takes the cost out of his workmen. They have no right to complain, as they voted for the kind of protection Carnegie gives them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—The able Republican editors are just now writing columns of learned editorials in answer to what they call Cleveland's platitudes. Strange that those platitudes have set all the Republicans to bristling. Even platitudes, it seems, disturb Republican peace when they come from G. Cleveland.—Chicago News.

—President Harrison—"Elijah, I notice that the papers have a good deal to say about our foreign relations." Mr. Halford—"Yes, your Excellency." "They say that the administration should pay special attention to them." "Yes, your Excellency." "Well, just make a note of it. When we get all our home relations provided for, we'll see what can be done for our foreign connections."—Boston Transcript.

—Mr. Russell Harrison has no Federal office in Montana to "barter" except such as are graciously supplied by his father, the President. The young man's high-handed performances are just what might be expected from an ambitious youth without brains or moral ballast; but the conduct of the President in furnishing him with a stock in trade of Federal offices for purposes of barter is astonishing, though in the line of his whole career in the appointment of Federal officials.—Nashville American.

The Injustice of Protection.

A conversation with a shop-girl is recorded. She made \$220 a year. It cost her for board \$108.50 and to dress \$111.50. Asked why she spent so much money on her clothes, the reply was: "The bosses make us dress nice and it costs half our wages. I hope you will help us and that the Government will make the prices of dress-goods come down." Mr. Meriwether's apt remarks are: "This salesgirl probably does not understand ten lines of political economy, but, forced by the nature of her occupation to spend a large portion of her meager earnings on dress, she wants the Government to help her by making the price of dress-goods come down." The principal way for the Government to accomplish this is to abolish the high-tariff taxes. That is the first step that is being demanded by the wage-earners, both men and women, the more they reflect on the way "protection" protects them by raising prices on all the necessities of life."—Lee Meriwether's "Story of a Tramp."

How do you account for George's not coming for the past three days?" asked a fond mamma, who had aspirations for a millionaire son-in-law. "Oh, he isn't coming any more, at all." "Why, my daughter, you didn't throw such a chance overboard?" "No, mamma, no; but George's father is bankrupt." "You are a dear, good girl."—Hartford Post.

"Dear John," wrote his wife, "I am sorry to say Willie fell out of a swing yesterday and disabled himself. He will not be able to use his arms for a month—so the doctor says. He is getting along all right, but it makes him restless to stay indoors. When you return from the city please bring him something he can amuse himself with." "Willie," said the father, kindly, as he patted the little boy consolingly on the head the next day, "I have brought you that drum I promised you a year or two ago you should have some time."

Grindstone, is that the morning paper you're reading?" "Yes. It's full of that divorce case. I tell you, KilJordan, there ought to be a law against publishing such stuff." "So there ought. And any man that will read it betrays a most depraved taste. When you are done with the paper, Grindstone, I'll just look at it a moment." "It is simply outrageous. How any man—how any man—can— (becomes deeply absorbed). (Waiting nervously for about four seconds). "Seems to me, Grindstone, it's taking you a blame long time to read that paper."—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The largest circulation on record is that attained by the volume "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." Twenty million copies have been sold in the eighteen years of its existence.

—Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, says that the happiest moment of her life was when she saw her first poem in print and received ten dollars for it.

—Success in literary life was held to be rare by a speaker, Joel Benton, at a banquet in New York. He said that the successful men among those who lived a Bohemian existence, depending on the receipts from the sale of their writings to magazines and newspapers, could all but be gathered in a Fifth avenue stage.

—Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of short-hand writing that bears his name, is a good example of vigorous and industrious old age. He is past sixty-six years of age, and works daily from six in the morning until six in the evening. He used to work from six in the morning until ten at night, but now says that he is getting too old to work all day.

—Mrs. Barnett received recently a letter from an Englishman who claims to be a genuine Lord Fauntleroy, the last of his line and unmarried. He thinks he bore a strong resemblance in his childhood to "Little Lord Fauntleroy." He described himself and his circumstances at length, and asked Mrs. Barnett to write him how she happened to use his name and biography in her story. He also invited her to visit the Fauntleroy estate in England. Mrs. Barnett never knew that there was a Lord Fauntleroy in the world till she received this letter. She selected Fauntleroy as the name of her little hero simply because it pleased her fancy.

—Rev. W. A. Sundry is a gentleman of the muscular Christian school, apparently, if recent reports of his exploits are to be regarded as typical. He plays base-ball six days a week, and preaches on the seventh when he gets a chance. On a recent Sunday, fresh from the victory of his club over the "Giants" on Saturday, he delivered a sermon in the New York Young Men's Christian Association hall, taking as his text "A certain man found himself and behold he was wandering in the field." It was a base-ball text, but the sermon is reported to have been practical, eloquent and impressive. In fact, Rev. Mr. Sundry may be said to have sowed a success.

HUMOROUS.

—The coal dealer some times, by mistake, gives the cart driver a weigh.

—Washington Critic.

—Can a girl be called a magnate because she requires an armature to complete the circuit?—Courtant.

—Speaking of an embarrassment of riches, the man who held five acres ought to be able to offer some valuable remarks.—Merchant Traveler.

—Jacques—"The girls, I fear, would not answer well at a political convention." Miss D.—"Why not?" Jacques—"Well, for instance, when the Chairman asks: 'Are you ready for the question?'—Time."

—Governor—"You've been running ahead of your allowance, Jack." Jack—"I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me."—N. Y. Ledger.

—The names of the descendants of the Washington family were published the other day, and since then a great many people have probably ceased to wonder why Washington is called the father of his country.—Savannah News.

—Little Dick—"What does 'money talks' mean?" Big sister—"I don't know." Big brother—"It means, Dick, that any lankhead with cash in the bank can come here and sit all the evening without saying a word, and yet your sister finds him an interesting conversationalist."—Philadelphia Record.

—How do you account for